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*Annual Report: 13*

*July 1962-June 1963*

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ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM



## *Report of the President*

From the Report of the President of the University of Toronto, Dr. Claude Bissell, to the Governors and the Senate:

During the past year the Board of Governors appointed a committee to examine the relationship between the Royal Ontario Museum and other divisions of the University, with particular reference to (a) the relative emphasis that should be placed in the Museum on scholarship, public display and teaching; (b) the qualifications and status in the University of curatorial appointments in the Museum; and (c) the internal administration of the Museum. The committee was made up of a group who might be described as uninvolved experts: from the Board of Governors came Mr. O. D. Vaughan, who has long been interested in Museum affairs, and the Chancellor, for some years a member of the Museum Board. The academic members of the committee were all men who had a keen interest in the Museum but had not been directly implicated in its administration or in its affairs. They were Professor Bailey of the Department of Botany, Professor Clark, the Chairman of the Department of Sociology, Professor Goudge, the Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, Professor Rouillard, the Head of the Department of French in University College, and Professor Robertson Davies, the Master of Massey College, who knows both the world of scholarship and the world of the creative arts. In view of the centrality of the problem, it was thought advisable for the President to act as chairman of the committee.

This was not the first time that the Museum has been the subject of intensive study by the Board of Governors. A report made for the Board in 1954 had recommended sweeping changes in the nature and function of the Museum,

the chief of which were an orientation towards science rather than the arts and a virtually complete separation from the University. These recommendations ran counter to both history and tradition. The real creator of the Museum, Dr. C. T. Currelly, was a university man with archaeological and artistic interests, and his idea of the Museum was built into the very fabric of the institution. Under Currelly's guidance it had grown up to embody a union of the artistic and the scientific, the scholarly and the popular. This concept—whatever the difficulties its ambivalence might involve—seemed too inherently valuable to be destroyed in the interests of greater efficiency, and the Board did not implement these main recommendations, though it did appoint, for the first time, a single Director of the whole Museum.

The committee that met throughout this past year approached their subject with a freely acknowledged prejudice in favour of emphasizing and strengthening the scholarly aspects of the Museum's work, and they immediately found this to be a major ambition within the Museum itself. They heard representations from senior members of the Museum staff, from members of the academic departments closely associated with the Museum, and from interested outsiders; and they invited written submissions from all of these, as well as from museum experts throughout the world. In addition, members of the committee visited other museums, and discussed the problems with well-known authorities in the field. Although the committee's conclusions were reached only after long discussion, they were accepted unanimously by all the members. The report which was prepared by the secretary of the committee, Mrs. Ireland, has now been submitted to the Board of Governors and has received the Board's endorsement. I believe that the report will usher in a new period of achievement in the history of the Museum.

In the course of its deliberations the committee reached certain common conclusions with respect to what might be called the philosophical groundwork of their problem. It became increasingly clear that any conflict between the Museum's functions as a public agency and as a scholarly institution was largely the creation of outsiders with no real understanding either of the Museum or of the University. Public display was all the more effective and popular when it was based upon exact scholarship, in the same way that an Extension Department of a university relies upon the fundamental scholarship of the parent institution. The good curator must be no less a scholar than the teacher in an academic department, but he must be able to communicate his scholarship by the display and arrangement of objects as well as by written and oral communication.

The committee was also made aware that the Museum could draw upon support from many benefactors who would not necessarily have a direct interest in the University. This will be of particular importance for the enlarging and development of the collections, for under the present budget arrangements the Provincial Government supplies only the amount of money sufficient to maintain the operating costs of the Museum. In this respect the Museum's position is not unlike that of the Faculty of Medicine: in each case money for an essential activity—in one instance for research, and in the other for the development of the collections—must come from sources outside of those covering the normal budget.



The recommendations of the committee may be grouped under four heads. The first were those designed to simplify and streamline the Museum's administrative structure. The committee reaffirmed the recommendation of the Glassco Report for the appointment of a full-time academic head, charged with the responsibility for the curatorial appointments and for the maintenance of the scientific and cultural reputation of the Museum. They recommended that the Director should be relieved of most of the detailed administrative burdens by the appointment of an Associate Director who would, in his absence, act in his place. They recommended that all curators have direct access to the Director of the Museum in a way analogous to the relationship between the department heads and the dean in the Faculty of Arts and Science (the evidence being very strong that the second level of administration through Division Heads made for costly duplication and impeded the development of the separate departments). The precise machinery for the implementation of this recommendation was left for the Director to devise; and Dr. Swinton is now giving consideration to it.

The second group of recommendations were designed to make the Museum more closely related to the other divisions of the University in terms of organization and procedures: first by the creation of a Council, to be chaired by the Director, which would consist of all curatorial personnel with the addition of cross-appointed members of teaching departments concerned with Museum affairs, and would be similar in structure and purpose to the councils of the various faculties of the University; and secondly by the inclusion of the Director of the Museum and the staff members who are cross-appointed to University departments in the membership of the appropriate policy-making academic bodies of the University.

The third group of recommendations were designed to emphasize and strengthen the scholarly activities of the Museum, which, it is not impertinent to suggest, have not kept pace with the eminence of the collections. Here it is a question of providing more time for members of the curatorial staff to engage in research, of improving the curatorial salary scale so as to make the Museum competitive in the present strained academic market, of underlining the relationship between the Museum and the School of Graduate Studies, of working out with the University of Toronto Press arrangements for the publication of scholarly works, and of relating the Museum library firmly to the main library of the University.

Finally, a number of recommendations refer to the improvement of relationships between the Museum and the public. Under this heading comes the crucial recommendation in the report, which is for a radical transmutation of the present Museum Board. It is important that this be fully understood, and I therefore set out the relevant portion of the report.

The Museum differs from most other divisions of the University in that it must depend upon large sums of money outside the operating budget for most of its acquisitions, expeditions, and gallery improvements and renovations. The closest analogy is to be found in the area of medical research where the donations from sources outside the University are far in excess of the government grants which sustain the normal operating budget. In medical research the University does not stand in the way of benefactors who wish to support particular projects in which they have an ardent interest, provided only that the projects meet with the approval

of the Dean or Department Head immediately concerned. We believe that the Museum should be given a special status with regard to private funds, for substantial reasons: its role as a great public institution, and the wide public interest in the records of material culture.

We know that there are many citizens who would welcome an opportunity to identify themselves with the aims of the Museum. But we do not believe that the Museum Board and the system of memberships as presently constituted give appropriate scope for the enthusiasm of the Museum's supporters. The Board includes a roster of interested and influential members, but because of its anomalous status its agenda becomes cluttered with the minutiae of administration; its members tend to feel that their position is ill-defined, their powers negligible, their opportunities circumscribed and their contribution unappreciated; attendance slackens, and the continuous leadership that is a prerequisite for successful membership campaigns becomes a burden to the faithful few.

We believe that the Museum Board should be re-constituted as a Museum Advisory Board and relieved of any responsibility for the routine administrative details of Museum management. It should be responsible for studying the needs, opportunities, and future development of the Museum, and giving guidance and assistance to the Director. It should seek to develop popular support, perhaps through a reorganized and revitalized system of memberships. It should be free to promote any project for the improvement of the Museum so long as the project was approved of by the Director—for example, acquisitions, publications, the renovation and refurbishing of galleries, the provision of graduate fellowships, assistance for expeditions in Canada and overseas. It should function, in short, not as a cog in the administrative machinery but as a central driving force.

The membership of the Museum Advisory Board should comprise only such people as will make the welfare of the Museum their serious concern. It should include representation from other educational, cultural and scientific bodies. It should not include a majority of the Governors of the University. Reasonably good attendance at meetings should be a condition of continued membership. The Director of the Museum should be a member *ex officio*, and it would be advantageous if the Associate Director attended the meetings. Curators would be invited by the Director from time to time to speak to the Board about developments they had in mind.

*We recommend that the Board of Governors request the Provincial Government to amend the Royal Ontario Museum Act so that, instead of the Museum Board, there will be a Museum Advisory Board, appointed by the Board of Governors along the lines described in this report, to assist the Director in developing, improving and strengthening the Museum.*

No report, no matter how wise and comprehensive, can bring about a millennium. Ultimately the health of the Museum must depend upon the calibre and devotion of its staff. The recommending of curatorial appointments, and the wise and efficient organization of the Museum's internal structure, are the crucial responsibilities. After the committee had decided to recommend the appointment of a Director of the Museum, I took to the Board of Governors my recommendation for the appointment of Dr. W. E. Swinton, the Head of the Life Sciences Division, as Director of the Museum, and this was done at a meeting of the Board of Governors late in the spring. There could be no possible doubt about Dr. Swinton's distinction; he had behind him thirty-five years service at the British Museum, interrupted only by six years in the British Naval Intelligence, and he is known and respected in museum circles throughout the world, not only as a world authority on palaeontology but as a person with wide interests in all fields of museum activity. I have no doubt that he will implement wisely and well the recommendations of the report, and that under him the Museum will flourish and prosper.





## *Report of the Associate Director*<sup>1</sup>

Dr. T. A. Heinrich, the first Director of the entire Museum, resigned in June, 1962, to undertake a cultural survey of the Far East which was sponsored by the Asian Society, and the State Department of the United States. Dr. Heinrich also wished to be free to continue his writing in the field of fine arts. Dr. Heinrich was appointed in 1955 as Director of the Royal Ontario Museum. During his incumbency he did much to encourage the redesigning of galleries, many special exhibitions took place and he instituted an extensive series of popular lectures. His imaginative outlook stimulated and increased public interest in the activities of the Museum.

Lack of storage space is endemic in museums, whose collections of necessity generally exceed the material displayed. We are grateful to the University for additional storage facilities which have been made available in one of the Borden buildings, and which have relieved for the time being some of the pressure within the Museum.

As will be seen in the full volume of the President's Report, members of the staff have been active in many fields and have attracted a number of distinguished visitors as lecturers. The work of the divisions is given in the following sections. The administrative departments also have had a year of achievement, and I would note particularly the successful publicity work of Information Services under Mr. C. Clyde Batten, operating on a much reduced budget; the considerable increase in public use of the Sales Desk, supervised by Mrs. Rose Smith; and the outstanding success of the Museum photographer, Mr. Leighton Warren, in carrying out the heavy demands made upon him. Mrs. Hugh R. Downie, Secretary of the Museum, carried out her multifarious duties with her customary efficiency.

### *Art and Archaeology*

The latter half of the Museum's Jubilee Year, which officially ended on December 31, 1962, was marked by several special events, the largest and most inclusive

<sup>1</sup>Mr. Lionel Massey was Director of Administration during the period of this Report. He was appointed Associate Director on July 1, 1963.





To University freshmen touring behind the scenes, Dr. W. E. Swinton describes a fossil uncovered by ROM palaeontologists in Ecuador. Dr. Swinton succeeded Dr. T. A. Heinrich as Director of the Museum on July 1, 1963.

being the exhibition "Art Treasures of the Royal Ontario Museum." Under the direction of Mr. H. Trubner, this exhibition provided an excellent aesthetic complement to the earlier exhibition, "Search and Research," which focussed attention on the scientific work of the Museum.

A "Canadiana Treasures" exhibition held in the Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Building was the Museum's tribute to a generous benefactor, the late Dr. Sigmund Samuel, and an imaginative curator, the late Mr. F. St. G. Spendlove. Mr. S. Symons, the Assistant Curator, collaborated with Mr. H. Parker, the Division Display Chief, to create a display of furniture, glass, silver, paintings and archival material of all kinds in a synthesis never before attempted in Canada. Its success is reflected in the increase in attendance at the Gallery.

The Division's first completely reinstalled gallery in many years, the "Athens Gallery," was formally opened by Dr. Homer A. Thompson of the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J., on November 23rd. Devoted to the civilization of ancient Greece, it is the happy result of curatorial planning by Dr. W. Graham, of Miss Sylvia Hahn's mastery of display techniques, and of the generous interest and financial support of the late Mr. Walter Laidlaw and the Laidlaw Foundation. A complementary exhibition, opened by Mrs. Homer Thompson, displayed Greek embroideries and textiles presented to the Museum by its perennial benefactor, Mrs. Edgar J. Stone. The Textiles Department also mounted its own Jubilee exhibition under the title of "What Women Wore"—a documented history of fashion in the last fifty years.



Improvements in permanent display were made in several galleries. A major project, although in an advanced state of planning, still faces a serious problem of financing. It is the proposal to instal six galleries devoted to the Canadian Indian—a project which could constitute an important contribution to the celebration of Canada's Centennial.

The Division continued its archaeological field work. Underwater salvage operations and the excavation of a Point Peninsula culture cemetery (some two thousand years old) near Campbellford by Mr. Walter Kenyon were the major projects in Ontario.

Canada Council grants to Miss W. Needler and Dr. G. Dales enabled the Museum to contribute in a small way to the Nubian project. Both participated in the work of the Egypt Exploration Society, the former at Buhen in the Sudan and the latter at Qasr Ibrim in Upper Egypt.

A team of five, including Professor J. W. Wevers of the Department of Near Eastern Studies in University College, collaborated, under the leadership of the head of the Division, with the British and French Schools of Archaeology in Jerusalem for the excavation of the Old City.

A year's pause in field work in British Honduras enabled Dr. W. Bullard, the field director, to prepare the results of his work at Baking Pot and San Estevan for publication. A re-financing of the expedition is under way and it is hoped that the Museum will once more be engaged in Mayan research in the field in the coming year.

As in the past, the Royal Ontario Museum made many important loans to other institutions for a variety of purposes. West Coast Indian material was contributed for a display at the Seattle World's Fair. An exhibition of paintings and sketches by Cornelius Krieghoff was organized by Mr. S. Symons for circulation to art galleries in Windsor, Hamilton and London and another, composed of paintings and prints of Niagara Falls, was prepared for the O'Keefe Centre and Hamilton. Chinese bronzes were loaned to the Chinese Art Society of America in New York for the Late Eastern Chou exhibition, and jades for an exhibition at the University Museum, Philadelphia, and the Cleveland Museum of Art. The Far Eastern Department also contributed a large and representative collection of Chinese objects for an important exhibition at the Art Gallery of Greater Victoria. Smaller loans were made to the Detroit Institute of Arts, the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery in Kansas City, the Des Moines Art Centre and the Women's Canadian Historical Society.

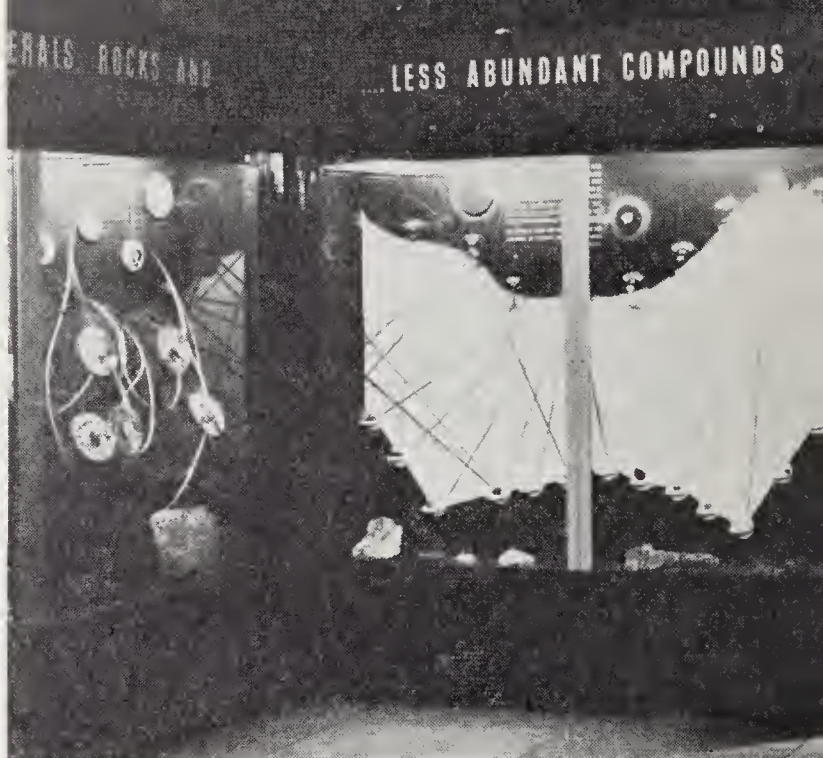
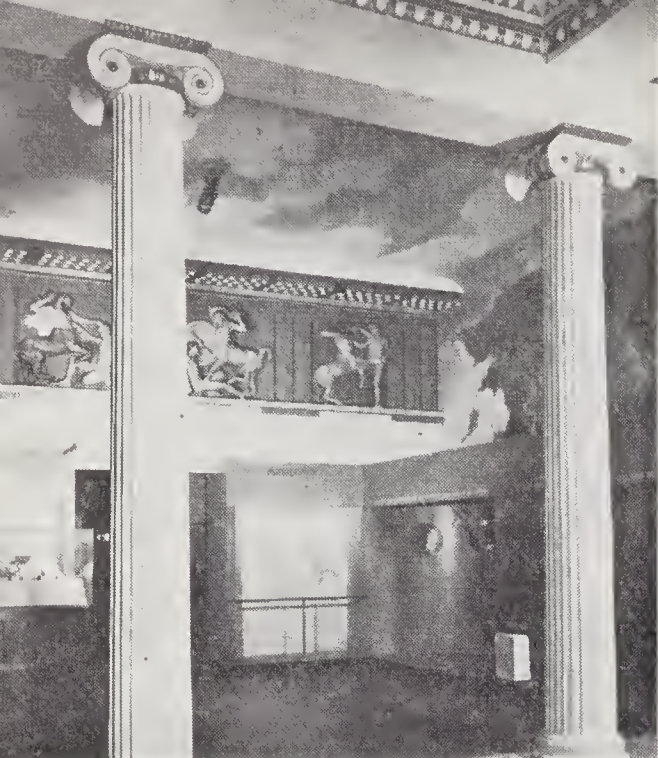
Research on the collections, for many purposes and by various means, continued. In addition Dr. E. S. Rogers collaborated with the Metropolitan Educational Television Association of Toronto in the preparation of programmes for broadcasting to the schools over CFTO, with such success that new and larger commitments loom ahead. Other members of the staff travelled extensively to such places as Taipei, Teheran, Stockholm, Khartoum, London and Istanbul in the course of their work. Cross-appointments to the teaching staff of the University increased and public lectures, both in Toronto and further afield, by members of the staff were in even greater demand than in previous years.

Honours accrued to members of the staff in the form of special grants for research or election to positions of responsibility. Several have already been mentioned. In addition, Mrs. B. A. Stephen received a UNESCO grant which enabled her to spend four months in the study of bronzes excavated at the site of An-yang and now located at the Academia Sinica in Taiwan.

The Division lost two valued members of its staff at the end of the academic year. Dr. W. Bullard, field director of the British Honduras expedition, resigned to return to teaching. Dr. G. Dales left the Museum to take up an important post at the University of Pennsylvania. We regret their leaving but wish them well.

The Division received two grants of considerable importance: one from the Laidlaw Foundation to assist in the investigation of the problem of humidification of some of the galleries, the other a grant from the Gulbenkian Foundation to the Far Eastern Department for the purchase of books, slides and photographs.





Two new major galleries opened. Athens Gallery, *left*, recreates in full colour the civilization of ancient Greece. Geology galleries, *centre*, are the result of ten

### *Earth Sciences*

A goal of ten years standing was realized in late November when the Geology Galleries, which had been rebuilt through the generosity of the J. P. Bickell Foundation, were opened by Dr. Duncan Derry. These are some of the most modern geology galleries in the world and should prove to be valuable teaching aids at all levels. The excellence of these galleries is due to the admirable co-operation between Dr. W. M. Tovell, Curator of Geology, and Mr. J. B. Hillen, the Display Chief, who was ably assisted by Miss Frances Brittain and Mr. Harold Vanstone.

In April, the Mineralogy Gallery was closed for work on a new display of mineralogy and gemmology. In view of the importance which the subject of mineralogy holds in the University of Toronto, and because of the increasing interest in mineralogy in our elementary and secondary schools and among the public, it is our intention to build a gallery in which the teaching of the subject will receive prime consideration.

Dr. V. B. Meen, Head of Earth Sciences, continued to serve as the Canadian representative on both the Meteorite Commission of the International Geological Congress and the Museum Commission of the International Mineralogical Association. He is a member of the Associate Committee on Meteorites of the National Research Council of Canada.

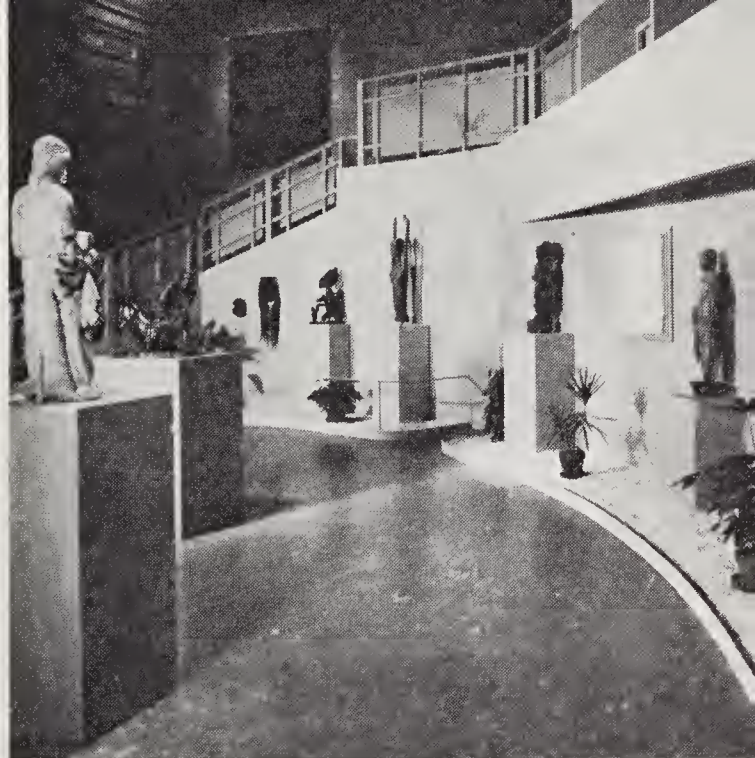
The study of several new tellurium minerals was continued by the Associate Curator of Mineralogy, Dr. J. A. Mandarino. He finished the study of two minerals, parisite and molybdomenite, which are new to Canada.

The collections were increased by 538 specimens which include 17 species new to our collections. The gem collection continued to grow with the addition of 15 stones, of which a 65.6 carat colourless scapolite from Burma is probably the most important.

Dr. W. M. Tovell, Curator of Geology, was cross-appointed as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Geological Sciences. In addition he assisted at the Geology Field Camp in eastern Ontario. This year he served as Chairman of the Toronto Transportation Commission's Advisory Group on geological problems associated with the excavation of the subway. He served also as a member of the Information and Education Committee of the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, and the Curriculum Committee of the Toronto Board of Education investigating proposed geology course for Grades 11 and 12.

Dr. J. A. Mandarino is now assisting Dr. Michael Fleischer of Washington, D.C., in preparing abstracts of new and discredited minerals for the *American*





years' determination to prove rocks need not be dull. Right: "Art Treasures of the ROM" was a special Jubilee Year exhibition.

*Mineralogist*. He is responsible for abstracting papers which appear in the *Canadian Mineralogist* and the *Mineralogical Magazine* of Great Britain.

As in the past, the members of the curatorial staff were called upon to lecture before many organizations and groups in Canada and the United States.

#### *Life Sciences*

The year has been one of steady progress. Four members of the staff were cross-appointed to the teaching staff of the University. Other members, for the first time on record, obtained grants from the National Research Council. New exhibits were planned, and a centenary exhibition was organized. Financial assistance from outside sources was obtained in useful measure. For the first time the Museum was represented at the Sportsman's Show.

In the Department of Mammalogy 724 specimens were received, including two bequests, that of the late Mr. Stuart L. Thompson (172 specimens) and that of the late Dr. Peter F. Henderson of Hamilton, Ontario (264 specimens). Mr. Stanley E. Brock provided 300 mammal specimens from British Guiana to bring his total contributions to 597. This Department has now the finest British Guiana collections in the world, and they provide an excellent basis for continued research in the area. The Curator, Dr. R. L. Peterson, also studied British Guiana mammal fauna during a visit last summer to the British Museum (Natural History) and to museums in Paris, Brussels, Copenhagen and Sweden. The text of "The Mammals of Eastern Canada" was finished and work on illustrations and other matters is nearing completion. The Curator was elected Vice-President of the American Society of Mammalogists. He was cross-appointed as Associate Professor to the Zoology Department.

The Department of Ornithology received the important Bingham Collection of nests and eggs from Mr. Holton Haugh of Barrie, Ontario. An avifaunal survey of the Sutton River area, James Bay, was carried out by Mr. D. Baldwin, the Department's technician, and resulted in a valuable collection. This expedition was financed by the National Sportsman's Show and the results were exhibited at the Show. The outstanding work of the year was the expansion, reorganization and refurbishing of the bird room which is now one of the best of its kind. This work was accomplished mainly by the Assistant Curator, Mr. J. L. Baillie, who also catalogued 2,700 specimens.

The Curator, Mr. L. L. Snyder, retired after 46 years of devoted service to the Museum. We wish him well in his retirement. Unfortunately, it was not possible for Mr. Snyder to finish his Compendium of Ontario Birds, to which he had given so much time, but facilities are being made available to him to complete his work.



The Curator of the Department of Ichthyology and Herpetology, Dr. W. B. Scott, continued his researches on the fishes of the Canadian Atlantic in co-operation with the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. He enjoyed the co-operation of the staff of the U.S. Fisheries and Wild Life Service, and of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. Dr. Scott was cross-appointed as Associate Professor to the Department of Zoology. The Associate Curator, Dr. E. J. Crossman, continued his studies on pickerels and received a grant of \$2,500 from the National Research Council for the furtherance of his work. Some 5,000 specimens of the departmental collection were catalogued.

Accessions to the collections of the Department of Entomology and Invertebrate Zoology amounted to some 20,000 specimens, nearly all collected by the staff. Dr. G. B. Wiggins, Associate Curator, completed his first year's work under his National Science Foundation Grant for research on Trichoptera. Field expeditions were made to New Jersey, to the mountainous area of Alberta and to eastern British Columbia. Several thousand Trichoptera in all stages were collected. Several hundred larval Trichoptera were reared to the adult stage both in the field and in the laboratory, and from this work larval associations were obtained for 16 species for which the larvae were not previously known. The new Research Associate, Father J. C. E. Riotte, completed the manuscript for Part 1 of his distribution list of the moths of Ontario, and also made good progress with projects having the full co-operation of the federal departments of Agriculture and Forestry. The planning and installation of a special exhibit marking the Centennial of Entomology in Canada, 1863-1963, was accomplished and the exhibition was opened by Mr. G. P. Holland, General Chairman of the Centennial Executive Committee, on April 16, exactly 100 years after the founding meeting of the Society in Toronto on April 16, 1863.

In the Department of Vertebrate Palaeontology progress was made in the study of the Pleistocene fossils from South America, in the reorganizing of laboratory and storage facilities, the installation of exhibits and in research in the dentition of reptiles. The two technicians, Mr. R. R. Hornell and Mr. Gordon Gyrnov, were occupied largely with the preparation of the Ecuadorian collection. Nine skulls representing four genera of edentates are completed, giving one of the best series of these creatures from one locality. Remains of other parts of their skeletons are being worked on. The Ecuadorian fossils are mainly giant ground sloths, but there are large numbers of bones of a giant armadillo, llama and deer. About 420 specimens were identified and catalogued. Much of this was material studied by Dr. C. S. Churcher and Dr. A. G. Edmund, but mention must be made of the fine work of Mrs. Hilda Jones, a voluntary assistant who completed the sorting and cataloguing of collections from the Cretaceous of Alberta. The Associate Curator, Dr. A. G. Edmund, received two grants from the National Research Council. One will permit the examination of crucial material in Latin American museums; the second will finance the study of tooth replacement in living reptiles. A number of lizards are being kept alive under ideal conditions, with periodic X-rays being made of their jaws. Thanks to the kindness of the Canadian General Electric X-Ray Corporation, we now have an adequate shock-proof unit. A fine eight-foot long ichthyosaur from Holzmaden, Germany, was obtained by exchange from the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, and is now exhibited. A skull of the horned dinosaur *Chasmosaurus* was placed on exhibition in the dinosaur gallery. A trip in August to Ridgetown, Ontario, yielded the remains of a mastodon. This was on exhibition during the winter and in May was transferred to the Museum at Rondeau Provincial Park.

In the Department of Invertebrate Palaeontology the Associate Curator, Dr. R. R. H. Lemon, spent part of July and August in field operations in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and northern Montana. This work was in co-operation with the National Museum of Canada, Ottawa. Dinosaur-bearing horizons of the Lance (Frenchman) formation of Upper Cretaceous age were studied and twenty stratigraphic sections measured in the badlands of the Morgans Creek region of southwestern Saskatchewan. Studies were also made of classic and type sections representing all the Plains' Cretaceous and Tertiary formations in Alberta and Montana and considerable addi-





Teachers from Education Division visited distant schools in four Ontario areas, meeting 12,300 pupils who are unlikely ever to see the Museum itself.

tions were made to the collections of the Department. Work in the laboratory continued on the very large collections of Pleistocene molluscs from Peru and Ecuador. Further progress was made also in the preparation of geological maps of the areas studied, particularly in Ecuador. Work was also carried out on a secondary project concerned with Pleistocene coral faunas of the Florida Keys. Much material has now been amassed and preparation of the large numbers of thin sections necessary for microscopic study was continued. The reopening of the southern half of the southeast gallery to the public is now being planned. This will involve considerable rearrangement of the stored collections in the Museum.

A start was made this year by Mr. T. M. Shortt, Display Chief, on a new series of dioramas which will occupy the east wall of the third floor north gallery. Floor plans and case design were established and the first of the new showcases was built. The case, 20 feet wide and 14 feet high, features the Museum's first experiment with a semicircular fibreglass backdrop. This has proved eminently successful. The pilot exhibit, financed by Messrs. Brooke Bond Canada Limited, will show a scene in India for which a Museum expedition will collect the necessary materials. Clearing the gallery space to accommodate the new cases necessitated a considerable rearrangement of existing showcases and exhibits. Special exhibitions during the year included "The Hawley Lake—Hudson Bay Expedition," "A Doctor Studies Animal Bones," "The Centennial of Entomology in Canada," "The Crandell Award to Dr. J. R. Dymond," and "The World's Record Lake Trout."

#### *Education*

School classes continued to come to the Royal Ontario Museum in ever increasing numbers. Improved highways make it possible to bring students from greater distances in a shorter time. The opening of the Geology and Athens Galleries provided new



scope to the educational programme. Demands from the Ontario College of Art and the Technical Schools increased to such an extent that the Education Division may be forced to limit accommodation for art classes so that the teaching programme can be carried on.

This year the visiting programme, planned in conjunction with the Ontario Department of Education, reached 12,300 pupils in four areas of the Province. During a four-week trip to north western Ontario, Miss P. Bolland went as far as Red Lake—the first time Museum teachers have been there. Miss M. Cumming made the first visit to Manitoulin Island. The secondary schools of Renfrew area were visited by Miss E. Martin and the elementary schools of Muskoka and Parry Sound by Mr. J. Johnson. In addition 15 travelling cases, each illustrating a specific theme, were sent to primary and secondary schools across Ontario. It is estimated that 25,000 to 30,000 pupils studied their contents.

In the Saturday Morning Club, 250 boys and girls participated in various art activities as they studied Canada's geological structure, its animal life, past and present, and inhabitants. To climax the year, a tour of Hart House, University College, Trinity College and the Edward Johnson Building was made, to acquaint the members with the institutions of higher education that are part of the University of Toronto.

This year the Education Division again organized a "behind the scenes" introduction for University College freshmen to the Royal Ontario Museum. It gave two lectures to a class from the School of Physical and Health Education and conducted a survey tour of interest to second year premedical students.

Ten Sunday programmes of documentary films were attended by a total audience of 3,325. In collaboration with the Division of University Extension, five courses were offered to appeal to extremely varied interests. "Treasures from the Past," coinciding with the exhibition celebrating the Museum's Jubilee, was repeated because of popular demand. The others were "Origin of the Ontario Landscape," "Science and the Citizen" and "Evolution." "Chinese Art and Archaeology" was the one afternoon course given.

The success of the total programme of the Education Division depends in a large measure upon the interest of the other three Divisions, whose members are always ready to give academic or technical advice; upon the co-operation of guard and maintenance staffs; and upon the importance given to museum teaching by educational officials at all levels. The Education Division is grateful for all the help it received.

#### *Members' Committee*

Even for the ladies of the Members' Committee, whose volunteer enthusiasm and energy are always outstanding, under the chairmanship of Mrs. J. J. Fitzpatrick, this was an unusually busy year. Their major undertaking was to act as guides for the last Jubilee Exhibition, "Art Treasures of the Royal Ontario Museum," a service which both greatly assisted the regular staff and encouraged public interest in the Museum. To meet increased demands, membership was expanded from 35 to 40. Twenty-six of the members undertook intensive preparation consisting of ten lectures from the curatorial staff and considerable reading and studying on their own. From November 5 to March 17, one or more of this devoted band was on duty to gather together groups and conduct them on tours, twice daily during the week and once on Saturday. They also worked with the Education Division in booking organized groups from many organizations. Their interest, their command of their new knowledge and the enthusiasm which they imparted to their audiences, cannot be praised too highly. They conducted some 1,700 persons in 139 groups through an exhibition of great diversity.

Four members were trained to conduct school tours in the Eskimo Galleries. During the year they taught 1,800 pupils of Grades 1 to 3, freeing the Education Division for other groups and topics. The Eskimo theme also permeated the



Children's Easter Party, at which "seals" and "caribou" roamed about the displays while their elders sweated in mukluks and parkas.

In a year of special duties, the members continued to assist the departments with filing, typing, cataloguing and such jobs as washing birds' eggs and sorting bones. Their contribution, which can scarcely be measured in time alone, totalled 2,280 hours of work.

*Library*

The use of the Library resources has increased considerably since amalgamation of the divisional collections into one Royal Ontario Museum Library. Requests from students have grown particularly, but it was also gratifying to receive more and more demands from other libraries, both in Toronto and across Canada. At the same time, the Museum staff has tripled its use of the inter-library loan service provided by the Library and the delivery service of the University Central Library.

At the end of the academic year holdings included approximately 40,000 volumes (books and periodicals) and 5,700 maps. The Library received some 800 serial titles. During the past year microfilm and photocopy equipment was added. Many donations were made, for which the Museum is most grateful. New accessions and recatalogued material continued to be reported to the Campus Union Catalogue of the University Central Library and the National Union Catalogue at the National Library, Ottawa.

The appointment of Miss Eleanor Feely as an assistant librarian brought the staff to a total of three librarians and two clerical assistants. All three librarians were active in professional library associations.

LIONEL MASSEY

*Use of the Royal Ontario Museum Galleries and Studies*

*July 1, 1962 – June 30, 1963*

	<i>No. of Groups</i>	<i>No. of Individuals</i>
A. <i>Visitors</i>		
1. Voluntary visitors		282,222
2. Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Gallery		15,940
TOTAL		298,162
B. <i>School Classes</i>		
1. Metropolitan Toronto	1,203	41,729
2. Provincial	347	20,792
3. Unconducted	647	16,672
TOTAL	2,197	79,193
C. <i>Other Groups</i>		
1. Ontario College of Art	583	17,164
2. Miscellaneous	505	17,321
3. University of Toronto	189	36,509
4. Extension courses	55	2,834
TOTAL	1,332	73,828
D. <i>Other Uses</i>		
Lectures, Openings, etc.	23	4,352
E. <i>Rentals</i>	84	22,279
SUMMARY		
Visitors		298,162
School classes	2,197	79,193
Other groups	1,332	73,828
Other uses	23	4,352
Rentals	84	22,279
GRAND TOTAL	3,636	477,814

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